NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Democratio State Convention.

Admission of the Tammany and Mozart Delegates.

The McKeon Faction Turned Adrift.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

He Adopts and Advocates the Herald's Policy Respecting Reconstruction.

The Platform and the Candidates for Nemination,

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Mezari and Tammany delegations were in caucus in separate rooms nearly all last night, and were also

accusing this morning.

The Convention met at Tweddie Hall at twelve M. Several American flags we spended in different por-tions of the Hall and on the platform; in fact, the I was decorated with the red, white and blue A life-size portrait of Governor Seymour graced the plat

As soon as the temporary states are set of the his for delegates was read, omitting New York. This concluded, Mr. McNett, of Alleghany, appeared in his old capacity, and moved that Tammany and Mozart be requested to withdraw and settle their difficulties. This otion opened the "bear dance." John McKeon wanted to know it that let him in. Receiving a negative response, Mr. McKeen prevailed upon Mr. HeNett to add his ation to the resolution. The Tammany men auorganization. Por all they knew, the McKeon organization had sprung up in the last six bours. If it was the wish ion they would treat with mozart, for that organization had a constitution. Mr. McKean jumped to his feet and sailed in right and left; charged Tammany with repudiating the famous ninth resolution of 1861, and declared that his organization would sustain the ticket ed even if they were kicked out.

A dozen or more motions were made. "Previous question," "Lay on table," "Put him out," "We want union," "Tammany will never surrender," and expressions, were all that could be heard amidst the confusion for some time, Mr. McKeon in the mean otting in his cry of "Ninth recolution." "Will me tain the ticket if we are kicked out."

vote was finally reached on a resolution for Tammany and Mozart to withdraw and consult and present one set of delegates, and that all abide by the result of this Con-vention. The years and mays were called by Mr. Haskin on was voted down by more than a two-

This result showed conclusively that the Regency were in favor of admitting every faction from New York, whether they had any constituency behind them or not. As soon as that resolution was voted down another was adopted requiring Tammany, Mozart and McKeon's side, pocket party to withdraw and consult together. These three delegations then withdrew. The scene throughout all this was a rich one. Mozart and McKeon's pocket delegation were on one side of the Hall and Tam with their friends on the other. One would applaud one speaker and the other another, and thus they had it for some time. But it was easy to be seen that the feeling of the Convention was with Mozart and McKeon. The latter, in his impetuous way, took advantage of this, and made several successive hits, and followed every advantage gained with snother blow on Tammany, until he

As soon as this question was disposed of a little contes etween the peace and war factions in the Convention. Senator Murphy, one of the ablest men in the party in the State, and elected to the State Senate in 1801 in opposition to the famous ninth resolution, moved a Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, nay of any man in the Convention-tried to defeat it by tice, his object being to prevent Senator Murphy from being chairman of the committee, well knowing that peace doctrines would find no favor with him.

would have never been made.

t organization was effected. This enraged the peace men; but it took the wind out of their sails and ande them powerless. It also secures Mr. Murphy as

the content of the first and sections in the of the Santon of the content of the

rebellione States in their return to their allegisme. It was received with great enthusiasm by the Choventum, and may be truly be said to be the Reynets of the democratic party in the future, and finded upon by alleging heard it so the abject and most judicious speech ever

evening, and agreed upon most of the phatform, and adjourned until merning. They readopt the platform of
het year, and edd resolutions in opjocation to the emanclusion prechamation and the Confeccation soci, held that
that the war shall continue for the purpose of restoring
the Union, but that in viscory conclination shall
be beid out to them; that no State can escode, and that in returning to allegimes they
shall have all their constitutional rights necessed
to the them. They will also have a resolution on the
Monroe doctrine, and one demanding indennity from
Nifeland for the destruction of our commerce by the vesels armed in England for the rebela. Also one approving
of the administration of Governor Saymour.

John E Develin was named in the committee to represent vening, and agreed upon most of the platform, and ad-

Wood appeared in the committee as the representative of that organization. He tried to strike set the resolution in the platform of last year relative to the prosecution of the war, but the balance of the committee were unanimously opposed to that proposition. It is probable that its phraseology will be changed; at any rate, the peace men claim that it will be arranged satis-factorily to them. That element to-night is quite exu-

The peace mee do not like the strong war expressions of Governor Soymour, but lay great stress on the point that the Governor annuanced that he spoke only his own

entiments and not for any one else.

Everything now looks as though the Convention will conclude their proceedings harmoniously. The settle ment of the contesting delegations from New York ap-pears to have removed the great bone of contention, and been exciting, and the fight over the New York delega tion amusing in the extreme. It is now stated that if McKeon's party had been admitted both fammany and

The slate for the ticket now stands as follows:-Secre ford E. Church, of Orienne; State Treasurer, Wm. B. Lew-is, of Kings; Attorney General, M. B. Champlin, of Catta-raugus; State Engineer, Van R. Richmond, of Wayne; Canal Commissioner, Wm. W. Wright, present incumbent; State Prison Inspector, D. B. McNeil, of Clinton; Judge of

Court of Appeals, Wm. F. Allen.

There is such a thing as breaking the slate, and a strong effort will be made to accomplish that in this case as regards a portion of the ticket. Charles Goodyear regards a portion of the ficties. Charks toodysen is being very hard pressed for Secretary of State, and his advocates have strong hopes of success. Judge Dean is urged for Attorney General; J. S. Hummel for State Treasurer, in the place of Lewis; Clark, of Jetferson, for State Prison Inspector, in the place of McNeilland Mr. Fay for State Engineer. One or two of these men may be successful, but not over that number Several active operators have strong hopes of bringing

about a change in the slate.

The constitutional Union party have nominated Eli P. forton for Attorney General and Dr. Stevens for State Prison Inspector, and have asked the Democratic Conven-tion to endorse them; but it now looks as though the latter Convention does not look upon them as of enough importance. They are, in fact, an organization with a constituency in the clouds, and will be considered of ne own delegates to find any person to place in nomination.

Proceedings of the Convention

ALRENY, Sept. 9,1863.
The Democratic Union State Convention met at Twendie

The hall and the galleries were crowded with delegates

Over the stage hangs a life size portrait of Governor Seymour, and the stage and the galleries are handsomely decorated with large and small flags and streamers. The Convention was called to order by Perra Caseers

who stated that he was instructed by the State Commit-tee to nominate Judge Hand, of Essex county, for tem, porary chairman.

unanimously chosen as temporary chairman.
On motion, Mesers. D. Bookstaver, of Onondaga, and D.
C. Hewell, of Steuben, were appointed to conduct Judge
HAND to the chair, who addressed the Convention as fol-

Gentlemen of the Convenion—I thank you for the homory on have conferred on me in calling me to preside at your organization. I trust our proceedings will be conducted with harmony, and be such only as become the great democratic party, and that all the acts of this Convention will be for the good of the country. Though we meet as the representatives of that party, we have higher duties than mere party action or party purposes. During the long period that the administration of the admirs of the nation were in the hands of the democracy, our prosperity and power excited the admiration and actonishment of the world; but darkness and trouble have come over us, and the Union and the constitution are in danger. An unjustifiable rebellion threatens destruction to all that good citizens hold dear. The duty of the deniceracy in this hour of peril is plate. They believe in the personal liberty of the citizen, guaranteed by the constitution, and they believe in the supremacy of the laws North and South; but they repel with scorn, come whence it may, the insinuation that they are not loyal citizens—loyal in the fullest sense to the constitution—and that this State, which has given so much in blood and treasure to suppress this incurrection, is not a loyal State. The democracy of the Impire State are for this war to maintain the constitution and the nutremacy of the laws, and or restore the Union, and for no other purpose. None

apparent in reveral of the Nouthern States of a desire to return to the Union. Let us ennourage that sent motive us not reject their po eved advances—let us not re use the means of a free interchange of ideas; but let us meet them in a generous, forgiving spirit, anxious only for the restoration of the boson and glory and prosperity of the Union. If indeed-the one try one be saved from destruction, unbern generations—while they recount with admiration the gallant deeds of our sidders in defence of the constitution, and in her them as they deserve—shall also biess those who, in a spirit of conclusion, gathered together the broken and shattered fragments of the Union and again essented them tracker with their love.

Edman F. Punn reported that the New York uslegations had conferred, and he was untructed by the delegations had conferred, and he was untructed by the delega-

Mozart Hall; they have determined to present a outled front by a vote of 17.

John E. Brymin, speaking for the Mozart Hall delogation, said that they could not recognize any other cryanimation, between respectable as democrats and cittrens may those be who represent it here, except that of Tammany Hall. Notther Mozart nor Tammany know of any other organization in New York that could be of any practical benefit to the party in the ensume election. The conference had resulted in an agreement that canch delegation should cast eight votes and aircrante the finish, the Tammany delegation except the training votes of the previous question being ordered, the repert was dopted, whoreupon the McKeon delegation left the hull. A motion to invite said delegation to seals on the floor was opposed by Mr. Tweed and iost.

Mr. D. L. Seymous called up the resolution of Henry C. Murphy for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, which was adopted.

Mr. McKerex moved that all resolutions touching upon a platforn that may be effered in the Convention, be revelored to said committee. Carried.

Mr. MCRPRY moved that all resolutions tauching upon a platform that may be defered in the Convention, be referred to said committee. Carried.

The PERSERY then appeinted the committee as follows.—Heary C. Murphy, Jao. R. Hackin, Peter R. Sweeney, Ino. E. Pevelin, David J. Seymour, W. W. Watson, A. C. Paige, Daniel Shepard, A. B. Weaver, Goo. A. Bayton, Goo. C. Clyde, Henry A. Daw, H. O. Cheese-bre, Goo. C. Arakkin, Madison Bursell and Cyrus E. Bevis. On motion, the delegations from each Judicial district were empowered to name two from each Judicial district were empowered to name two from each Judicial district were empowered to name two from each Judicial district were empowered to name two from each Judicial district were empowered to name two from each Judicial district has needed to the committee of the sensing year.

Mr. Davatus, under instructions from his delegation, declined to serve on the Committee of Resolutions. He stated that the delegation expected another member of their number to be placed on that committee.

A communication was received from the Constitutional Union, to the effect that they had nominated Eril? Necton for Attorney General and Richard F. Stevens for Inspector of State Prissons, and requesting their embysement. Tabled, and a committee of five was appointed to wait upon Governor Seymour and invite him to address the Convention this evening. Subsequently the committee reported that the Governor had accepted the invitation.

In response to calls, James S. Tayren, of Ronsselaer, addressed the Convention at length and elequently upon the political topics of the day.

Recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION appointed to wait upon Hon. James Brooks and invite him to address the Convention. Carried, and Mr. Carpenter was appointed such committee.

poster was appointed such committee.

At this point Governor Seymour was discovered entering the hall, accompanied by the invitation committee, and he was welcomed by storms of applause, which was continued for several ninutes after he had ascended the stage. When order was restored he said:—

Mr. Chamasa:—Three years have pussed away since you and others, whom I see before me to night, assembled in this hall for the purpose of trying to awert the war which now afflicts the land. We saw the storm, and we then inveked that party which had just achieved a triumph in the nation to unite with us in an endeavor to prevent the calamity. Our fears were dericted, our prayers were mocked, and we were told that we were not true to the Union. How sad has been the intervening period. How many of the young men of the country have been carried to bloody graves? How much mourning is spread over the land? What agony and distress! We met again when the war had been brought to another of its stages, and once more we appealed to our republican triends to join as in a effort to save the country. (Applause). Then, too, our appeals were in vais. But I will not deveil on the darker side of the picture. Sad as has been our history, some good has resulted from it; for we have learned to value our rights and to appreciate the inertimable worth of our institutions; and those who stignatured as a Union savers are now gild to talk or maintaining the Linou. This I accept as a good once. Although coupled with words have he and the supremacy of the constitution; for this is an agrated, although our petitions might have been received more graciously. At Syraouse a few days ago they resolved to uphold the Union. This I accept as a good once this promise on their purt. I am not without he high duty or maintaining the constitution; for that, and that only, will result in establishing the Union and that only, will result in establishing the Union and the appears.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

ten o'clock, when the committee on resolutions reported the series adopted at Rochester last month, excepting those referring to a national organization, and with the

following addition:—

Rosolves, that this Convention declares its unaiterable purpose to resist in every logal manner all departures from the strict letter of the constitution, and shose well defined paths of policy which have given our beloved country such unexampted prosperity, whether such departure be based upon a so-called military necessity or a usurpation of doubtful powers, and will over maintain that every callies should at all times be secure in the full enjoyment of his; guaranteed rights and immunities, among which is the enjoyment of his, therety and happiness.

Mr. B. Davis Noxon of the Nominating Committee, reported in favor of nominating Hon. Eli P. Norton for Attorney General, and R. F. Stevens for Inspector of State

Mr. HOLDEN, of New York, moved that the report be

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Inother Invasion Threatened by Quan trell-Intense Excitement-The Meeting at Paola, &c.

Sr. Loop, Sept. 9, 1862. A deepatch from Pacis, Kansas, says that between Les venworth and here most excisted reports are in circu Quantrell has at least one thousand men near the Kansus

The feeling in Johnson, Miami, Linn and Bourbon cou ties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unobstructed entry into Kansse and supposed return of Quantrell, has created a universal feeling of insecurity in the border countles The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. The towns on the border are nightly pa trolled by the estimens. A large number of families will protection. The condition of the women and shildren is

The meeting te-day will be a great gathering of rebel naters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrott, Moonlight, Sidney, Clark, Jennison Insley, Babcock, Osborne, Shan Wilder. D. W. Wilder and many other well known men are here. Among all there is one pervading opinion.
"We must kill bushwhackers or they will kill us."
They are in favor of putting them out of the way at once.

The Annual Exhibition of Scottish

Games.

AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD—THE BILIS IN THEIR
GLORY—MUSCLE DEVELOPED, ETC. The annual festival and seventh annual games of the New York Caledonian Club took place yesterday at Jones Wood, and, as the day was fine and delightfully cool, wood, and, as the day was his and designifully ood, the attendance of the visitors exceeded anything of the kind for several years past. Even the vast resources of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were insufficient to carry all the folks at the close of the festivities, although an "extra" was run between every other car. The meadow of the Wood was set apart for the games, and the platforms for dancing; and shortly before ten o'clock in the morning the sports commenced with an old rash sed Scotch reel, which was gotten up with all the vigor

characteristic of that nation.

The reel ended, the circle on the meadow was at once cleared, when the games were commenced. The first was "Putting the Heavy Stone." There were several competitors for the honors of superiority in projecting by misscular force a stone twenty-two pounds in weight to the farthest distance, but Mr. W. D. Smith, George Grassick and Andrew Henderson gained the palm—the first throwing it twenty-five feet nine inches, the next half an inch lees and the third half an inch bebind the second. The second game was: Putting the Light Stone," a similar operation, with a stone sixteen pounds in weight. Adam Walker sent this stone thirty feet six inches, Andrew Henderson, twenty nine feet six inches, and W. D. Smith twenty-sine feet four inches. This was followed by the throwing of the heavy and light hammers, the former twenty-two pounds weight and the latter sixteen pounds it forms the second game, sending the neavy hammer seventy-one feet nine inches, and the light one ninety feet four inches. Andrew Forman won the contests in both the running and standing jumps, the former being sixteen feet four inches and the latter nine feet six inches, These were followed by the Broadsword Pance, and to the following gentlemen were awarded the prizes—John Taylor, L. D. Robortson and Professor J. A. McPherson. The short race, two hundred and three yards, came next in order, and was wen by John Goldie. Andrew Forman was declared victor in vaulting with the pole, his youth being eight feet—full six inches beyond all the other competitors.

The contestants, club members and friends then adjourned to a splendid dimer set out in the dibing room of the hotel. Mr. Issaa Sommers personally subscrintended the arrancements, and all passed off satisfactorily. The intorniseion occupied an hour.

Dianer over the long race of four hundred and six yards was run and won by Andrew Forman, who came in third in the short race. A boy's race of two hundred and three yards was next contested the three first in being respectiv The reel ended, the circle on the meadow was at once and it must fall because it is invalid. I agree with him when he proposes to leave it where he knows it must die without regret. He does not in that isster contemplate an easy termination of the war, nor does he propose any time when it will cause. We, however, are ready to mark out a policy, and that a conclitatory policy, that the States shall return with all their rights as marked down in the constitution. I believe that the great conservative party of the country will say to them "Retuan to your allegiance and we will maintain your rights." Whatever may be the course of the administration it becomes the conservatives to say to the South—Let the war case; come back to your allegiance, and we will protect your rights. Never

a wheelburrow race, the drivers being blindfolded. As their movements were very cautiously made, the expectations were comparatively few, and the trace passed off somewhat tamely.

The games being over, the classmen formed in two ranks and marched from the Wood headed by their chief. Bavid McLeilan, a brass band and the piners, who had been on the ground during the whole day. About one bundred and eighty six members were present, besides delegates from Boeton, Philadelphia and Nevark clube. The following are the officers for the coming year:—Chief, Javid McLeilan: First Chieftain, George Mitcheil; Second Chieftain, William Manson: Tuird Chieftain, George Gilluly, Fourth Cheffain, John Taylor, Ex. Chieftain, William G. Cumming; Classman, John Goldie.

In the evening the club sat down to their annual supper at the Mercer House, and kept up the festivities till the "wee sma' hours."

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Two Days' Battle at Rocky Gap-The Enemy Driven from His Position-Our Forces Retire for Want of Ammu-nition-General Averill's Report of the Affair, &c.

The following report has been made by General Averill

to General Kelly:- HUMONSVILLE, Va., August 30, 1863. GENERAL-I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place, after an expedition through

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANGOGA.

Occupation of the City by Union Troops.

Retreat of the Rebels Southward.

ACTIVITY OF ROSECRANS.

Our Troops Advancing on Rome,

Bespatches have been received stating that General

Georgia,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1863.

Orittenden's division, of General Rosecrans' army, oc cupied Chattenooga to-day.

The enemy evacuated yesterday, retreating south

CINCINNATI, Sont. 9, 1963. Gen. Brazg has again been obliged to give way to the superior strategy of Gen. Rosecrans, and Chattanoogothe last rebel stronghold in Tennessee-was to day occur pied by our forces without a combat. With ite fall the whole of Tennessee is redeemed frem rebel rule. Gen Rosecrans' plan of operations was to hold the enemy in Chattanooga by demonstrations in its front by one portion of his army while he moved on their line of communica tion and retreat with the other.

The former movement was to be made by the three di visions of Crittenden's corps and two divisions of Thomas The latter was to be accomplished by a circuit around the rebel right by three divisions of McCook's corps and tw others of Thomas'. The movement was somewhat he ardous, from the division of the army it involved; but our great numerical superiority warranted the risk.

The flanking column crossed the river over three pon toon bridges, on the 2d and 3d inst. The roads across the first range of mountains on the other side had to be made practicable, and it was only after immense labor that our forces reached the valley bordering its southern slope on the 7th

Frenton, eight miles south of the river, on the same day. and reconnoitered the position around Chattanoors in

person. He was determined to bring matters to an issue without delay, but his adversary perceiving the danger of being cornered by his flanking march, abandoned Chattanooga yesterday. Our left, under Crittenden, which had, in the meantim

moved up closely to the front of the town, swung into

LOOKOUT VALLEY, TWELVE MILES SOUTH OF TRENTON, GA., Sopt. 7, 1863.

The army has crossed the first ridge of modutains south f the Tennessee River Valley, just west of the Lookout range, in view and as far south as Winston, which is forty-five miles south of the river. The enemy has not yet offered the slightest resistance.

There are but three roads over Lookout Mountain be tween Chattanooga and Winston, where an army with haggage and artillery can pass-one at Chattaneoga, one at Johnson's Creek, eight miles south of Trenton and the other at Winston. It is thought certain that Bracg, if he fights at all, will contest our passage at either of these

Skirmishing will probably commence to morrow. The army has endured the fatiguing marches bravely. It dosires nothing better than a fight, as it is tired of racing after Bragg. If the present bold movement succeeds. Chattanooga falls of itself. The right of the army now ties less than fifty miles from Rome. Forage is plenty in the valley, and the inhabitants are sick of the war. The siaves have nearly all been run into the interior. The first rain for some time fell to-day—a slight shower.

HRADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR TRENTON, Ga., Sept. 9, 1863.

A despatch just in from the front conveys the intelli gence that the enemy yesterday began the evacuation of Chatanoga, moving eastward with all their stores and menitions. I am informed that nothing definite is known in regard to the operations or position of Burnside at preent; but from the meagre information there is but little doubt that East Tennessee has been totally abandoned by the rebels.

General Crittenden is to-day marching into Chattanner bridges destroyed on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which will soon be in operation. No particulars other than those are yet known at headquarters.

CHATTANODEA, Sept. 6, 1863.
With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing has occurred to break the moand below the town; but there are no further indications of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to

Two privates, four regulars and one of Rose raus' tele graph operators were captured yesterday near Running Waters bridge. **АТГАНТА**, Sept. 7, 1860.

The every (Union) is active above and below Chatte-A few of the enemy are at Waxahatchie, and another

force is advancing on Rome, Ga. Passengers from Chattanooga report a torce of the enemy at Waxahatchie. Their number was not known.

We learn from Rome that abother force is advancing on

that point.

All accounts concur in stating that the feeling and disposition of the army is one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence as to the result prevails. In East Tennessee there has been no recent movement

Official Report of Rosecrans' Successful Operations in Middle Tennessee.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major General Rosecrans' report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries, which resulted in driving the robols out of that portion of the State, from the ecompation of

out of that portion of the State, from the ecceptation of Murfreesboro, a point two hundred and twelve mine from the nearest point of supplies. Our total less was eighty-five killed, four hundred and sixty-two wounded, and thirteen missing. We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifles siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry, and in quartermaster's stores eighty nine tents, eighty nine flags, and three thousand are hundred macks of corn and corn meal. The total number of prisoners taken was fifty dine commissioned officers, and sioned officers and privates.

Captain John Slaymaker died in Lancaster county, Pa. last week. He was a veteran of the Revolution, and also served in the war of 1812. His rather, John Slaymaker, was in Braddock's campaign as a wagoner, and afterwards, in 1776, he marched at the head of a company to Bergen, N. J.

Hast-Henny. -By the Rev. N. S. Harris, pastor Trinity church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, September First Lieutenant Wm. E. Hasts, Fifty-seventh regime New York State Volunteers, to Bant E., daughter Horstio Morris Houry. Both of Hoboken. No cards,

Died.

Doughty.—In Broadyn, on Wednesday morning, Sectember 9, Pentir Doughty, in the \$24 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his section and artendation in the family, and of his section in the residence, 162 Front street, on Friday after moon, at two o'cleck.

Waviss.—On Wednesday, September 9, Julia Simulación, widow of Francis C. Wennyss.

But notice of the futeral in to morrow's Herald.

For other Marriages and Double of Fifth Page 1